him and Ch'ien Lung proposed to reorganize the land in a way pleasing to himself. Amursana, ill content, soon revolted (1755), the Chinese garrison in Kuldja was massacred and the first forces dispatched by Ch'ien Lung to put down the outbreak were unsuccessful. Unrest developed among some of the Khalkhas (a branch of the Eastern Mongols), and for a time it looked as though much of Mongolia might throw off the Ch'ing yoke. However, a Manchu general, Chao-hui, soon turned the fortunes of battle, Amursana was driven into Siberia, and the Eleuth power was completely broken (1757). Thousands were killed, other thousands died of an epidemic of smallpox, and some of the remnant sought refuge in Russian territory. Their former home was largely repopulated by colonists, mainly from Manchuria, Kashgaria, and Kansu. In 1771, dissatisfied with Russian rule, a Western Mongol (Kalmuk) tribe, the Turguts, who had settled in the lower Volga, returned and were allowed by Ch'ien Lung to reside in their old haunts. However, the day had passed when any of the Kalmuks could hope to make a successful bid for power.

The conquest of the Eleuths was quickly followed by that of the Tarim basin. There, in Kashgar and Yarkand, two brothers, Moslems, scions of a princely family, set themselves up in opposition to the Ch'ing. Chao-hui boldly entered upon a campaign against them, but was surrounded and had to stand a desperate siege until reinforcements could reach him. When these arrived, Kashgar, Yarkand, and Khotan, the chief towns in the western part of the valley, fell to the Manchu arms (1759) and the defeated forces were pursued into the Pamir. While the suzerainty

of the Empire was not carried so far westward as in the days of the Han and the T'ang, the area occupied to the north and west of China proper was much more extensive than under either. Manchu valor and vigor had revived the ancient martial glory of the realm. The recently conquered territory was organized into Sinkiang (the "New Dominion"). Into parts of it were moved, by imperial authority, to hold it for the Ch'ing, Manchu colonists and Chinese—mostly Moslems—from Kansu and Shensi.

Ch'ien Lung had also to meet difficulties in Tibet. In 1750 an uprising in Lhasa killed most of the Chinese and Manchu residents. Ch'ien Lung promptly (1751) dispatched an army which